

DEPARTMENTAL WORKERS

Interesting Gossip Gleaned Among Employees of Government Bureaus.

POSTAL INSPECTORS' WORK CHASING FRAUD

Sewing Machine Philanthropists and Other Fakery Are Becoming Less Numerous—Work of the Forestry Division—each Yachting in Florida.

A postoffice inspector who has spent many days chasing the perpetrators of mail frauds, says that the gentle art of robbing by mail is on the decrease. In the past year or so many "cherry tree men," sewing machine philanthropists, knitting machine philanthropists and other gentry who reap harvests from poor women and men who bite at their tempting baits have been severely handled, and some have been compelled to make restitution.

Postoffice inspectors break out in unexpected places and often have time to gather a few bushels of shovels before the inspector can get enough evidence. One of the favorite schemes is to give a prize to the person counting correctly the dots on a piece of paper. The victim fails to notice the fact that the prize is a club, the membership fee of which is \$1. If this is sent a 2-cent stamp generally is sent as pre rate share of the prize.

Mr. Albert R. Greene, chief of the forestry division of the General Land Office, has under his supervision many millions of acres of land. The wooded public lands are largely in the States of Montana, Wisconsin, Washington, Louisiana and Oregon and the territory of New Mexico. Over 25 forest rangers are employed by this division to watch the timber thieves and prevent other encroachments on the domain. Chief Greene was appointed in 1873 from Kansas.

A Pension Office clerk who hails from Florida brings back with him from a recent trip an account of a very unique sport that has recently become very popular on the East coast. From St. Augustine southward for a distance of 120 miles there is a stretch of beach without a break. The beach along the Florida coast is the finest in the world, and at low tide is from two to six hundred yards in width. Composed of white sand and minute particles of shells, the action of the waves has packed it into a composition almost as firm as concrete, with a surface as level as a billiard table.

Some bright genius of a yachtsman conceived the idea of utilizing this immense stretch of sand for the purpose of enjoying a sail when the conditions of wind and tide did not permit of the sport upon the water.

He constructed a craft somewhat on the lines of the well-known ice boat used on the Northern lakes and rivers. Instead of the runners such as used on the ice boats he had constructed a set of wheels with pneumatic tires similar to those used on a bicycle, but much smaller in size. Rigged as a sloop, this particular craft was launched upon the sands, and after a few changes proved to be a great success. Trips were made up and down the beach, with a speed exceeding the bulldozer's sanguine expectations. The width of the beach admitted of tacking, and unless there was a very strong head wind the boat could easily make the run down the coast several miles and return without stopping. The idea soon became a popular one and the builder's hands were soon busy filling orders for those who had become fascinated with the idea of beach yachting. Many of the latest boats carry a spread of canvas almost equal to that found on one of the crack ocean racers. A speed of thirty or forty miles an hour is not uncommon, and there is a fascination in going over the sands at this rate that is to be found nowhere else.

On the Fourth of July a regatta was held at St. Augustine with a dozen or more beach yachts entered. The course from St. Augustine to Mayport, a distance of forty miles, was covered by some of the boats in less than an hour, and though there were some accidents, they consisted principally of capsizing in the sand instead of the briny deep.

Among the educated, intelligent, and influential young men in the Government Printing Office, none is better known than Mr. Walter V. Smith, of the first division. He has been on the force for eight years and has attained a high place in the regard of the craftsmen. He has served two terms as vice president of Columbia Typographical Union and is one of its leading members. In August he will go to Cincinnati as a special representative to work for the selection of Washington as the next meeting place of the International Union.

Mr. Smith is a native of South Carolina and came from the famous German town of Walhalla, although he is a thorough Scotch-Irishman. His father, Judge Dresden A. Smith, is a leading man in the affairs of the upper part of the State.

An official of the Indian Office calls attention to the fact that in one of the oldest States and in the midst of a fine section of the country there is a veritable republic whose people are Indians. This is known as the Cherokee Republic and it is located in Swain and Jackson counties, N. C. These Indians are highly civilized and have a beautiful and prosperous home. The republic is incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, and is ruled by chiefs chosen in general elections every two years.

Among other institutions in the republic is a school where industrial education is now being given 175 young Indians. The girls are taught the domestic arts while getting an industrial education and the boys are taught and trained in farming, carpentry, brick-laying, etc.

The United States Government maintains only a nominal supervision over the republic. When the Indians of the country were being moved West the Government gave these Cherokees the choice of free lands in the West or the privilege of buying and settling on lands

In North Carolina. They bought an immense tract and lived in peace with their white neighbors. Titles descended from father to son in the olden times. The Cherokees were in the olden times the real friends of the white people and have always been distinguished as being good Indians. One of the former chiefs of the republic was Bushyhead, whose front name was George Washington. He was a wise and good chief. He was a Baptist minister in good standing.

Mr. Julien P. Wooten, clerk to the board of revision of the Pension Office, is one of the Spanish war veterans. He has held position in the department, which he left to go into the army, and returned to the office in 1898.

Messenger Robert R. Cheeks, for many years an employee of the office of the Secretary of War, has resigned and returned to his home in Virginia.

Charlie Ray, a Western reserve ranger, has reported the death of J. A. Adams, a famous adventurer, in Arizona. Adams was a grandson of John Brown. A party crossing the desert had employed an Indian for a guide. The Indian's horse ran away and the rider was dragged among sharp rocks. Mr. Adams rode straight at the wild horse and succeeded in catching him and holding him until Mr. Ray could release the Indian. Mr. Adams received painful wounds, among others a broken arm, which could not be perfectly set in that wild region. In delirium the night after the accident he slipped away and was found dead miles away three days later, having perished from pain and the lack of water.

Inspectors of mail routes report a curious sort of vandalism along the rural free delivery routes. Boxes are required to be put up and they are irresistible as targets for the small boys, who are always anxious to throw rocks at something. The young sports who carry guns usually try shots at the boxes. So many complaints have been made that the department is hot after the depredators and somebody's darlings are going to be in trouble.

Mr. W. F. Mutchler, of the third division of the Government Printing Office, has resigned to take a place in the rural free delivery service. He is a capable young man and a fine printer. The third division has furnished five men to the departments in the past year.

Mr. L. A. Hurst, a scientific aide in the bureau of soils, is an Indiana man. He is an educated, intelligent and enterprising young man and has a bright future in the work he has adopted. Mr. Hurst is a native of Muncie, but has lived for several years in Chicago. He is an accomplished newspaper man and has worked on the big papers of the Windy City.

One of the messengers in the document section, Department of Agriculture, has been using his Irish wit on another messenger. These two messengers are unique characters, and though one is Irish and the other English they get along fine. The Englishman, one of the most useful men on the grounds, is one-armed. The other day some clerks asked the Irishman why the "chief," as the Englishman is called, did more work with one arm than the Irishman did with two. Readily the Irishman replied: "Sure, Chief do more wurruk than me because he has only one arm. My two arms get in each other's way every time I go to do anything at all."

Judge I. C. Howland, one of the legal aides of the recorder's division of the General Land Office is a competent and popular official. He was formerly in the Interior Department but for several years practiced law here before returning to the Government service. He is a native of Michigan but was appointed from Georgia.

Mr. Harry O'Donnell, of the Agricultural Branch of the Government Printing Office, is away on a vacation trip. He is visiting at his old home, Mount City, Ill. O'Donnell is one of the most prominent printers in Washington and is a leading member of Columbia Typographical Union.

A War Department clerk who is familiar with the muster rolls of the volunteer and regular armies has been gratified to run across some interesting facts in regard to the families of some of the soldiers. This story of a Pennsylvania family is a unique one: There is, perhaps, no family in all Pennsylvania that can boast of a proud war record that that of John Bushyhead of Mahanoy City. Being himself a veteran of twenty-seven battles in the Franco-Prussian war, he has four sons, ranging in years from eighteen to twenty-seven, all of whom hold excellent discharge from the service in Uncle Sam's army.

Jacob and Joseph enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and after serving in Cuba, re-enlisted later for three years' service in the Philippines with the Twenty-first United States Infantry. They participated in several hot engagements, and distinguished themselves for gallantry under fire. Both were present at the death of Captain Wilhelm of March Chunk, during the battle of Lina. Gustav meantime became imbued with patriotism, and enlisted in the regular infantry. He was sent to Fort Schuyler, New York, and his youngest brother, John Jr., then joined his brothers in the Philippines.

About six months ago the brothers were mustered out. They all returned to Mahanoy City, except Gustav, who enlisted in the Marine Corps and is now aboard the United States cruiser Dixie.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Wooten*

FEARED TUBERCULOSIS AND DESERTED HUSBAND

The Heartless Act of Wife of Boston Draughtsman.

BOSTON, July 10.—Because he had tuberculosis and she was afraid of the germs, Mrs. J. P. O'Connell refused to live with her husband, and he is now suing for divorce.

In court he testified that he married Sarah McLaughlin in Roxbury, January 28, 1892, of which union there is one child, a daughter ten years old. Shortly after marriage McLaughlin became ill of tuberculosis, and in 1899 he went to a sanitarium.

The husband is a draughtsman for the elevated railroad. His testimony tends to show neglect and abusive treatment on the part of his wife. He said that on one occasion his wife threw a cup of coffee in his face, and on other occasions had struck him and threatened him with a carving knife.

O'Connell said that his normal weight was 150 pounds and that when he went to the sanitarium in July, 1899, he weighed 107. He was discharged from that institution in April, 1900. His wife all this time was in Boston. He wrote to her to come but she refused, saying she feared germs and contagion.

SENATOR BURTON'S TRIP TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Determined That Conditions Shall Be Investigated.

In the closing hours of the last session of Congress a resolution authorizing the appointment of a subcommittee of the Committee on Pacific Islands to visit Hawaii between now and next December and report on the commercial conditions of the island, was rushed through the Senate. Senator Mitchell of Oregon introduced the resolution at the request of Senator Burton of Kansas, and it now develops that Mr. Burton is the only Senator who really wants to go.

Senator Frye, President pro tem of the Senate, after the passage of the resolution, appointed Messrs. Mitchell of Oregon, Foster of Washington, Burton of Kansas, Cockrell of Missouri, and Blackburn of Kentucky as members of the Hawaiian junket.

Now Senator Cockrell refuses to make the trip. Senator Foster wants to stay at home. Senator Mitchell has almost decided to go, saying that he had no idea that the resolution would pass the Senate, and Senator Blackburn is indifferent.

Senator Burton says he will go whether anyone else does or not. The expense of the trip will be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

SOLDIER MURDERED ON ISLAND OF MINDANAO

Baltimore Man Gets News of His Brother's Death.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Mr. John T. Carr, of 1310 Light Street, yesterday received notice of the murder of his brother, Patrick Carr, by natives on the island of Mindanao June 1. Patrick Carr was a private in Troop M, United States Cavalry, having enlisted in this city January 3, 1901. About two weeks ago Mr. Carr read his brother's name in a list of those killed.

His sister, Mrs. Bart Donnelly, of 1714 Johnson Street, applied to the War Department for details, but was told none had yet been received. Private Patrick Carr had an adventurous life. He was born in this city forty-four years ago. He first enlisted in the cavalry in New Year Day, 1897. Carr was sent from Denver, Col., to Key West. There he was wounded by the fall of his horse in drill, and he did not see fighting until he went to Porto Rico with Troop H, of the Second Cavalry. From Porto Rico Carr went to Huntsville, Ala., and then to Cuba after peace was declared. He was discharged in 1899 and lived in Baltimore more than a year. Soon after his last enlistment, in 1901, Carr was sent to Fort Myer and from there to the Philippines. He wrote his brother two letters, the second one reaching here on New Year Day, 1902, from a point five miles from Manila.

Mr. John T. Carr expects to have his brother's body brought to this city for its final resting place.

ABBEY TO DECORATE NEW PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL

Architect Green of Washington Before the Building Commission.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10.—Typical Pennsylvania architecture will pervade the entire scheme of the new capitol building, said Architect Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, who was here yesterday attending a meeting of the capitol commission. The decorations, so far as possible, will be by Pennsylvanians. E. A. Abbey, who was commissioned to paint the coronation of the King of England, will have charge of the mural decorations. Mr. Abbey is a Pennsylvanian, as is George Gray Bayard, who will probably design and place the sculptural pieces. Architect Huston said the building will depict the life, history, and resources of Pennsylvania, and it is the intention to make it a representative building in every particular. So far as possible, Pennsylvania materials will be used.

The commission spent the afternoon looking over fifty-two working plans of Architect Huston. These plans show the details of the edifice and arrangement of the departments. Consulting Architect Green, of Washington, D. C., also was before the commission, as was George Gray Bayard, the sculptor.

ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY SWATHMORE COLLEGE

KINGSTON, Ind., July 10.—Joseph Swain, president of the Indiana State University, announces his resignation from that position and also his acceptance of his call to the Presidency of Swathmore College at Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH DAKOTA FARMS

Paimetto Land and Buildings Valued at \$126,761,530.

NUMBER IN 1900 WAS 155,530

Implements Valued at \$6,600,000—Live Stock \$20,200,000—South Dakota Land and Buildings \$220,000,000—Implements \$12,000,000.

The Census Office has issued bulletins giving the statistics of agriculture for the States of South Carolina and South Dakota.

The farms of South Carolina, June 1, 1900, numbered 155,530, and were valued at \$126,761,530. Of this amount, \$28,365,670, or 23.1 per cent, represents the value of buildings; and \$98,395,860, or 76.9 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$6,600,000, and of live stock, \$20,200,000. These values, added to that of farms, give \$155,531,150, the "total value of farm property."

Animal Products.

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$68,266,912, of which amount \$3,736,460, or 5.5 per cent, represents the value of animal products; and \$64,530,452, or 94.5 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by \$13,928,927, or 33.9 per cent.

Farm Income in South Carolina.

The "gross farm income" is obtained by deducting from the total value of farm products the value of the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. In 1899 the reported value of products fed was \$5,736,550, leaving \$62,530,552 as the gross farm income. The ratio which this amount bears to the "total value of farm property" is referred to in this bulletin as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For South Carolina, in 1899, it was 40.7 per cent.

The farms of South Dakota, June 1, 1900, numbered 32,622, and were valued at \$220,131,190. Of this amount \$30,626,200, or 14.0 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$189,504,990, or 86.0 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$12,218,880, and of live stock, \$65,173,432.

Total Value in South Dakota.

These values, added to that of farms, gives \$297,325,302, the "total value of farm property." The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$65,082,419, of which amount \$21,906,904, or 33.2 per cent, represents the value of animal products; and \$43,175,515, or 66.8 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms.

The total value of farm products for 1899 is nearly three times as great as that of 1889, a part of the gain being due to a more detailed enumeration for 1899 than for the previous census year. The most important of the items enumerated in the Twelfth Census, but omitted in former censuses reports, is the value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, which for 1899 amounted to \$14,274,880, or nearly one-third of the gain.

The "gross farm income" is obtained by deducting from "the total value of farm products" the value of the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. In 1899 the reported value of products fed was \$13,377,220, leaving \$51,708,199 as the gross farm income. The ratio which this latter amount bears to the "total value of farm property" is referred to as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For South Dakota in 1899 it was 17.7 per cent.

FOUND GLOBE PEARL WORTH THOUSANDS

Bluish White and Will Weigh One Hundred and Twenty-four Grains.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., July 10.—One of the largest globe pearls ever taken from a Mississippi River clam shell was found by Frank Ferguson yesterday.

The pearl is bluish white in color, nearly round and weighs 124 grains. Ferguson sold it to J. W. Burd, of Black Rock, for \$1,750. Ferguson's home is in Calmar, Iowa.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Contract for One of the New Buildings Signed Tuesday.

Two new buildings for the National Bureau of Standards will soon be commenced near Cleveland Park, and it is believed they will be in shape so that the bureau can move in by July 1 of next year.

The contract for the mechanical laboratory was let on Tuesday to Pavarini & Greer, of this city, and the contract for the larger building, to be used for the department of electricity, was let to the same firm. The contract calls for the completion of the buildings in fourteen months, but Prof. Stratton, chief of the bureau, expects to be able to move at the commencement of the next fiscal year.

The completed scheme contemplates several other buildings, but the bureau will be allowed to grow to this need before they are supplied. The work of the bureau has increased so that an act of March 1 last that it has been necessary to rent a building, where the main offices are located. The two buildings authorized will cost \$325,000, while \$40,000 additional was appropriated for equipment.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY TO BE DEMANDED

Twenty-one Thousand Workers Will Be Affected.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—A demand for a uniform eight-hour working day will be made by the Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America. The demand must be met by employers by June 18, 1903, and 21,000 mechanics in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Hawaiian Islands will be affected by the decision.

The resolution to demand an eight-hour day was adopted yesterday by the convention of the brotherhood, in session at Raine's Hall, after a lengthy discussion. It is stated that in a few shipbuilding establishments, especially in the iron works, the eight-hour system is now in vogue, but the majority of employers are working their men nine and ten hours a day.

No action will be taken upon the wage scale, and the organization will allow that to regulate itself according to local conditions in the event of the time movement success. The present minimum rate is \$2.50 a day, and the scale runs as high as \$3.50 a day, varying with the number of hours and the locality. The men say that in Baltimore boiler-makers work on the nine-hour schedule, while at Sparrows Point the iron shipbuilders work ten hours. The same is the case at Cramps, in Philadelphia, and at Newport News and San Francisco. In Boston, New York and Chicago the eight-hour system is in use.

HEAT IN FREDERICK KILLS CAVALRY HORSES

The Soldiers Are En Route to Gettysburg, Pa.

FREDERICK, Md., July 10.—Troops H and G, of the Second United States Cavalry, and a detachment of the Fourth United States Field Battery, with six field pieces and a wagon train, passed through Frederick yesterday en route to Gettysburg, Pa., where they will go into camp with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. They will reach Gettysburg tomorrow night and remain until July 19 instructing the State troops, after which they will go to Mount Gettysburg, Pa., for target practice.

The troops left Washington Monday and camped at Rockville that night. Owing to the intense heat most of the men walked to relieve their horses. Several of the animals were overcome by the heat yesterday and were left with farmers en route. Two of the horses, while marching on the northern outskirts of Frederick yesterday fell dead from the heat. The men camped at Worman's Mills last night and tonight will camp between Thurmont and Emmitsburg. The troopers are nearly all young men and this is the first march for their horses.

SHOTGUN QUARANTINE AGAINST SMALLPOX

Indiana Farmers Take Heroic Measures to Prevent Spread.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—Fifty farmers from Rush county have formed a cordon around the village of Knights-town, each armed with a shotgun, and no resident of the town is allowed to leave the place.

This is done to prevent the spread of smallpox which rages in the village. About sixty cases, with seven deaths have been reported.

A WOMAN COAL OPERATOR.

Fortune Came to Her After Many Years of Hard Work.

Mrs. Jane Shirkle, of Clinton, Ind., is perhaps the only woman coal operator in the United States. She holds a certificate of membership in the National Coal Operators' Association, and if daily management of a big coal mine, with financial success, is a standard for membership, she is as well entitled to the certificate as any member of the association.

One hundred and fifty men are on her pay roll and none of them doubts her ability as an operator. Two sons are regularly in her employ on salary and perform their respective duties with the same respect for the order of their employer as if they were employed by a man who bore no other relation to them than an employer. She knows every foot of the entries in the mine.

Mrs. Shirkle became a coal operator through the death of her husband some months ago. Her present prosperity comes after many years of hardship, and though she is fifty-eight years old, she says she prefers the active and responsible duties of the industry to "sitting around and doing nothing, especially as she has spent her life at hard work."

She was Miss Jane Haggart, sixteen years of age, living in Scotland, when she married Stewart Shirkle, a coal miner.

They came to this country thirty-five years ago and continued in the occupation of a coal digger. At times he kept a miners' boarding house, that they might the sooner acquire money enough to operate a mine. Several times they invested their earnings in such enterprises only to meet with failure, and then it was back to the mine with a pick in hand for the husband. All the time they were raising a family of children. As the sons grew big enough to go down in the mine they joined the father in the struggle to be coal operators.

DEMOCRATS ARE IN AGGRESSIVE MOOD

Lively Campaign Planned at Baltimore Conference.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

Dates of Congressional Conventions Fixed—Local Committee Members to Have Charge in City—Action of Peace Agreement in Postponing Primaries.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The Maryland State Democratic central committee held a most important meeting yesterday, completing all the preliminary work of the campaign without friction. Entire harmony prevailed and all the elements of the party were represented. An aggressive campaign is promised by the developments of the meeting.

In brief the results of the caucus may be stated as follows: In postponing primaries for party organization until the summer of 1903 was ratified.

Special Committee of Seven.

The special committee of seven to take charge of the municipal campaign will be appointed the first week of January next.

The State central committee for Baltimore city will have charge of this fall, and is also empowered to select auxiliary committees of three from each precinct as well as an executive from each ward, thus providing a party organization.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of Baltimore are allowed three votes in the Second District Congressional convention, while the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth wards, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth precincts of the Eighteenth ward are allowed five votes altogether in the Fifth district convention. The Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh precincts of this ward are given one vote in the Third District convention, and the First, Second, and Third precincts are given one vote in the Fourth district convention.

The District Conventions.

Fixed dates and places of Congressional district conventions as follows:

First District—Ocean City, September 4.
Second District—Havre de Grace, August 22.
Third District—Manhattan Hall, Baltimore, September 11.
Fourth District—Russell Hall, Baltimore, September 11.
Fifth District—Cross Street Hall, Baltimore, September 11.
Sixth District—Cumberland, September 4.

A KING'S HAT.

Royal Hatter Makes Some Revelations About Headgear.

The subjoined startling admissions about the connection between famous heads and hats were the fruit of a chat with an indisputable authority on the subject—a gentleman who for years has measured and made hats for royalty and the leaders of the fashionable world at home and abroad.

It may interest you to know that the hat industry has one peculiarity which should endear it to loyal patriots—it is almost exclusively British, and the British metropolis sets the fashion. More than that, the London fashions in hats rule the foreign markets to a very remarkable extent. The distinguished society leaders in New York and Paris all order and wear the latest London fashions. It is no egotism to state that the elite of the civilized world send to London for their hats, because London hatters are recognized as the smartest in the world.

All the home and foreign royalties favor us with orders. Every year I send big consignments of hats abroad—to the Russian court, the royal family of Germany, to the Danish court, and to a multitude of celebrities. It is interesting and appropriate to note at the present festive season that the gentleman who in our opinion has the most magnificent head in the world is our beloved King. I had the distinguished honor of making His Majesty's hats when he was Prince of Wales. His size is a full seven, and his head one of the most perfectly proportioned have ever seen. It has the unique peculiarity of being precisely the same shape on either side.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, has a fine oval-shaped head, and the size he takes is 6 1/2. His shape rather resembles that of the Russian Emperor, but the size of the latter's headgear is 6 1/2. Our measurements are made with consummate care, and it is our invariable custom to keep a record and a card of each customer's head. As to the appropriate height and shape of a smart and stylish hat we can often tender valuable counsel to our customers. When considering this matter I invariably note certain details of the face, head and figure, such as the formation of the cheek bones, the perpendicular measurement of the head, the type of the nasal organ and the area covered by the shoulders. All these and other details must be duly weighed before the style of a suitable hat can be decided.—London Tid-Bits.

LOCAL MENTION.

Harvey

Desires to call attention to his deep-sea cultured cod fish. They are as fat and as delicately flavored as at any time in the winter. Broiled live lobster, crab cakes, and soft crabs are among the summer specialties of the house.

\$5 Cameras for \$3.50; \$8 Cameras at \$5. C. E. Bell's, 517 16th st. n.w.

While Taking a Car Ride

To Congress Heights, stop at Bergmann's Ice Cream Parlor, two minutes walk below.

Hot Tamales and Chili Con Carne At the Ranch, 507 F St. n.w. "Come round."

Money to lend at 4, 5 and 6 per cent on real estate. Frank T. Rawlings, 1505 Penna. Ave.

Lansburgh & Bro

Store Closes at 5 o'clock, Saturdays Excepted.

A Grand Opportunity to Save Money.

Friday's Unusual Bargains.

We place on sale tomorrow on bargain table, made of extra heavy net, high bust and long hips. These corsets we sell at 75c and \$1.00. To close the lot for Friday the price, 50c pair.

One lot of C. B. Corsets, in broken sizes, made of extra heavy net, high bust and long hips. These corsets we sell at 75c and \$1.00. To close the lot for Friday the price, 50c pair.

Warner's Rust-proof Corsets, made of batiste and net, low bust and short hip. Special for Friday, pair, 75c.

10 pieces White Ground French Gingham, with stripes of pink, blue and black. This is the kind we have sold all season for 25c. To close this lot we will sell it for one-half price, per yard, 12 1/2c.

50 pieces of Fine Imported Fancy Linen Damask, in stripes, plaids and checks, colors brown, blue, black and grey. For mountain and seashore wear nothing better. A 50c fabric for just half price, per yd., 25c.

A lot of short lengths of 8-4 Mosquito Netting, in all colors and any quantity you wish for half price. 40c.

One case Indigo and Gray 4 1/2c prints for Friday only, yard, 4 1/2c.

One case yard-wide "Diamond" Bleached Muslin, recommended for durability, soft finish. Price, 3c. For Friday, yard, 6 1/2c.

Bleached Sheets, size 81x90, for large size beds, good muslin. For Friday only, each, 45c.